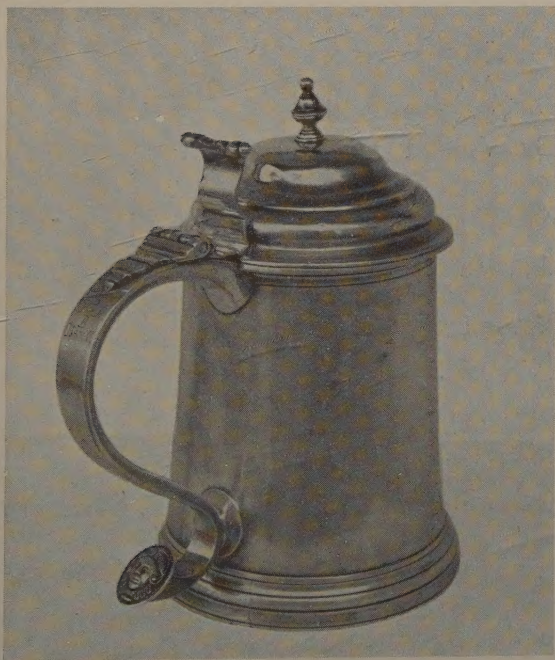


RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY COLLECTIONS

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No. 1



Tankard by Samuel Casey
(Judge Clearwater Collection, Metropolitan Museum of Art)

Issued Quarterly



The Helme House, Kingston.

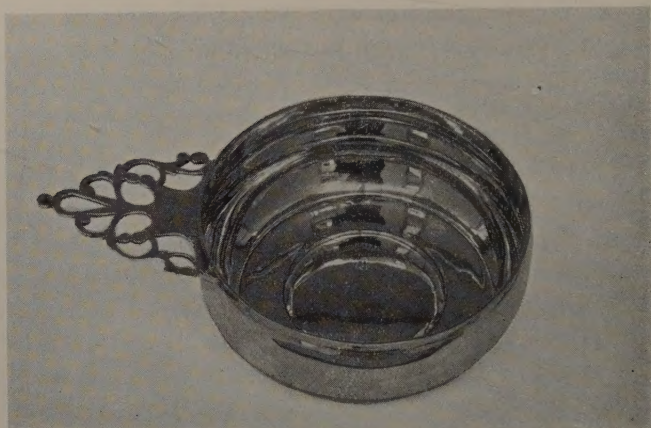
unknown, the first positive date being 1734, when he was admitted as freeman, although having previously been admitted in Newport in 1713. He removed to Exeter between 1740 and 1742,³ and in this town his son was admitted freeman on April 3, 1745.⁴

Another untraced fact in Samuel Casey's life is where and under whom he learned his trade. This he may possibly have done in Newport, where there were ample opportunities offered. He certainly worked in Exeter, for in the deed for the land which he purchased in South Kingstown from Caleb Gardiner, he is styled as "Samuel Casey, Junr. of Exeter . . . silversmith."⁵

This land, with a house upon it, was deeded to him on March 15, 1750, and comprised four acres of land lying "in Form of a Triangle", probably situated near to the cross roads, called to-day Curtis Corners, which lie about two miles south of the village of Little Rest (now Kingston). On June 1, 1753,⁶ he sold half of his interest to his brother Gideon, who was also a silversmith, and there they would appear to have worked together until the first serious misfortune overtook him. For on a September night in 1764 "the very valuable Dwelling-House of Mr. Samuel Casey, of that Place, unhappily took Fire, and was entirely consumed with a great Quantity of rich Furniture. The whole Loss, 'tis said, amounts to near Five Thousand Pounds, Lawful Money." A great sum in those days and in that part of the colony.⁷

His house and property destroyed,⁸ Samuel Casey soon after took up his home and practiced his trade in the Helme House, in the village of Little Rest. This large, gambrel roofed house had been built about a decade before by James, son of Judge James Helme, and was one of the important houses of the village, standing to the northeast of the four corners.⁹ In this house, Casey worked during his last years in South Kingstown, and it was in the garret that he set up the necessary press for the counterfeiting of coins, which was destined to terminate his career as a silversmith.

How long Casey worked at "Money-Making," as it is called in the records, is unknown, but on July 11, 1770, he was brought



Porringer by Casey

(Judge Clearwater Collection, Metropolitan Museum of Art)

before the Justices of Peace at Newport and examined by them regarding the charge that he had, in 1768, made and had passed Spanish Milled Dollars and other coins. His statements with reference to this charge and his answers to the questions put by the Justices¹⁰ at this and subsequent hearings, showed that he was not alone in the enterprise, having been assisted by several other men from South Kingstown and nearby townships.

Casey was first approached by one Noah Colton, who offered to supply him with the necessary tools, advising him that if he wished them, he was to look in a "stoneheap" in his lot. Casey did so, and he and Colton therewith proceeded to make coins "in his the said Casey's Garret."

The first dies, secured by Casey, were those for making moedores,¹¹ which were supplied him by "Azariah Philips of Smithfield in Providence." These dies were found to be defective and were discarded.

Casey not only prepared his own metal, but received from several people blanks in the shape of dollars, which he then stamped and milled. His nephew Gideon¹² was helpful in handling the bar on the press in these operations.

It often happened that blanks were sent to him secretly through an agent, as in the instance when Joseph Babcock came to him and told him that "in a certain Place in the Declarants great Chamber (where they had before placed counterfeit and true money) he would find something in a Rag belonging to a Friend which wanted his Assistance." Casey looked in the designated place and found five or six blanks of base metal, which he stamped and milled, and returned to the place where he had discovered them. Looking there later, it is needless to say that he found them gone.

Casey declared before the Justices that he had made about three hundred Spanish milled dollars and about forty half Johannes.¹³ Nevertheless, he denied that he had passed any, but had given them to Colton, William Corning and Thomas Clarke, who had taken them and placed them in circulation.



Die of Spanish Milled Dollar Used by Casey
in Counterfeiting

When Casey realized that he was in danger of detection, he ordered his willing nephew Gideon to take the tools and the dies and throw them "into a sunken Swamp on Caleb Gardiner's Ground,¹⁴ where they cannot be found." Gideon did not carry out his instructions with the greatest care, for many years later the die¹⁵ of the Spanish milled dollar, reproduced here, was found in the "Garret" of the Helme House.

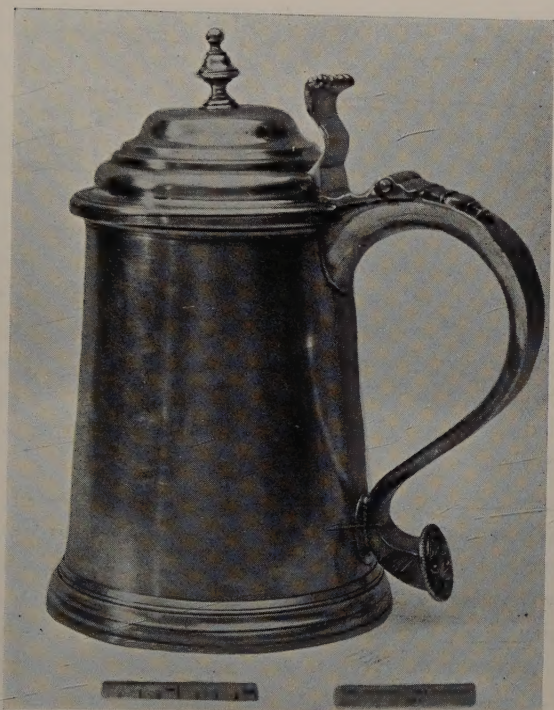
After his examinations before the Justices at Newport, Casey was committed to the King's County jail at Little Rest, and

shortly afterwards was indicted by the grand jury, because he, "on the third Day of November, in the ninth year of his Said Majesty's Reign A. D. 1768 . . . did forge & Counterfeit Ten Peaces of Copper and other mixed Metals, to the Likeness & Similitude of the Good money Called Spanish Milled Dollars, Being Foreign Coin then and Ever since Current in this Colony which act of the said Samuel Casey is Felony."



Creamer by Casey
(Judge Clearwater Collection, Metropolitan Museum of Art)

He was tried during the October term¹⁶ of the Superior Court, sitting at Little Rest, before Chief Justice Stephen Hopkins and Justices James Helme, Benoni Hall, Metcalf Bowler and Stephen Potter. He pleaded "Not Guilty," and the jury returned such a verdict, but "the Court being Dissatisfied with the Verdict sent the Jury out a Second Time, who then Returned their Verdict in these words: We find the Prisoner at the Bar has made Large Confessions of the facts where with he stands Indicted by his Examination before the Justices at Newport, we Likewise find Some other Circumstances agreeing therewith, therefore if the Hon'ble Court be of the Opinion that the Prisoners Confession taken in Writing with the Other Circumstances, be Lawful Evidence then we find the Prisoner Guilty, if not we find him not Guilty." The Court found the



Tankard by Casey
(Loaned by Francis P. Garvan,
Metropolitan Museum of Art)

evidence admissable, and sentenced Casey to be returned to the jail, and later to be hanged.¹⁷

On the night of November 3, 1770 (traditionally the night before the date set for Casey's execution) "a considerable Number of People riotously assembled in King's County, and with their Faces black'd proceeded to his Majesty's Goal there, the outer Door of which they broke open with Iron Bars and Pick-Axes; they then violently entered the Goal, broke every Lock therein and set at Liberty sundry Criminals, lately convicted of Money-making, one of whom (Samuel Casey) was under Sentence of Death."¹⁸

The Assembly at once offered a reward of fifty pounds for the apprehension of those concerned in breaking into the jail,¹⁹

and although several people were shortly brought before the Superior Court, then sitting at East Greenwich, they were dismissed for want of proof.²⁰

A reward of fifty pounds was also offered to any one "who shall apprehend and bring the said Samuel Casey before legal authority,"²¹ but Casey had made good his escape, and, as far as the court and town records are concerned, had vanished. Whether he continued his legal, or illegal, trade in another part of the colonies, how long he survived, and where he died,²² are all questions to which answers are not forthcoming, but one may feel sure that there were persons in and about Little Rest who often whispered the whereabouts of their former neighbor and friend,²³ the last sight of whom had been "his coat tails as he rode to the westward."

As a worker in silver, Samuel Casey is known to have stood well in his trade, despite the fact that his working in a thinly settled section of the colony would act as a handicap. Such craftsmen as Vernon of Newport had a large and rich community as clients; but, with few exceptions, the residents of South Kingstown worked on the land, and could ill afford the luxuries of their merchant neighbors across Narragansett Bay.

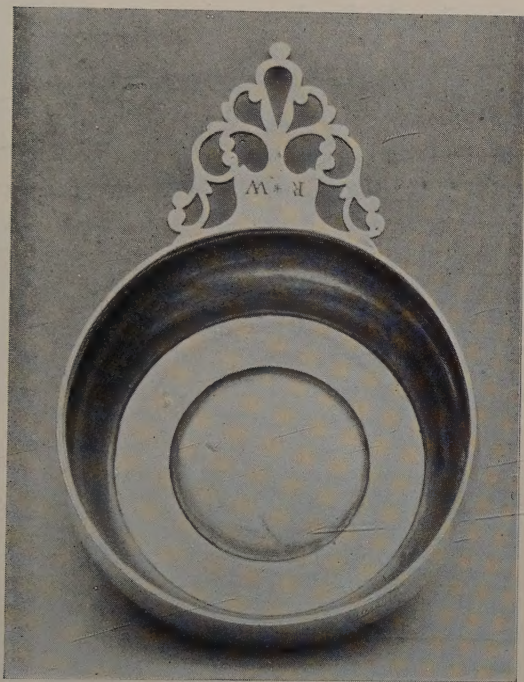
Nevertheless, from the examples of his work, which are shown here, it may be seen that he would stand well abreast of better colonial silversmiths, both in design and workmanship, as is evidenced by the tankards, which are of especial beauty. These pieces are, with the exception of the spoons and the teapot, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, and it is through its courtesy that they are depicted here.

The following descriptive list is partly taken from Miss Avery's invaluable book,²⁴ based on the Judge Clearwater Collection in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and partly from data Miss Avery has kindly furnished.

"83. CREAMER. Pear-shaped; long lip with scalloped edge; scrolled handle; three feet, each in two sections. H $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Inscription: A S (block letters), on base.

Mark: S: Casey (roman capitals), in rectangle on base."²⁵
(Walpole, 25:1). (Judge Clearwater Collection)



Porringer by Casey

(Judge Clearwater Collection, Metropolitan Museum of Art)

"84. PORRINGER. Handle pierced in Keyhole pattern. D. $5\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Inscription: E E (block letters), on handle.

Mark: as in preceding, beneath handle."²⁶ (Judge Clearwater Collection)

"85. PORRINGER. Keyhole handle. D. $5\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Inscription: R W (block letters) on handle.

Mark: as in preceding, beneath handle."²⁷ (Judge Clearwater Collection)

"86. TANKARD. Plain; high domed lid with acorn finial; scroll thumb-piece; flat, moulded drop ornament on handle; tip, mask in relief on oval disk. H. $8\frac{3}{8}$ in.

Inscription: B and below B (rude block letters) (on handle.
1 A B C

Mark: as preceding, on base.

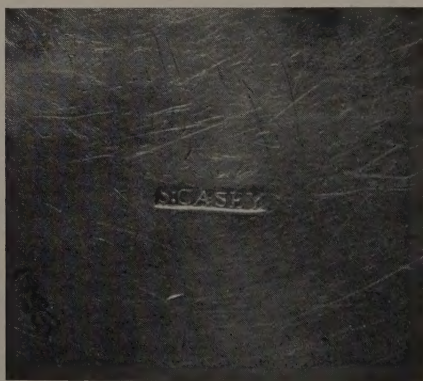
This tankard came to Judge Clearwater from a great-great grandson of the maker."²⁸ (Judge Clearwater Collection)

TANKARD. Plain; domed lid with moulded finial; scroll thumb-piece; tip, mark similar to tankard described above. H. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. Dia. $5\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Inscription: R S pricked on handle and Z A on front, possibly later date than tankard.

Mark: as preceding, on base.

Loaned to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by Francis P. Garvan, Esq., of New York, N. Y.



Mark of Samuel Casey
(Metropolitan Museum of Art)

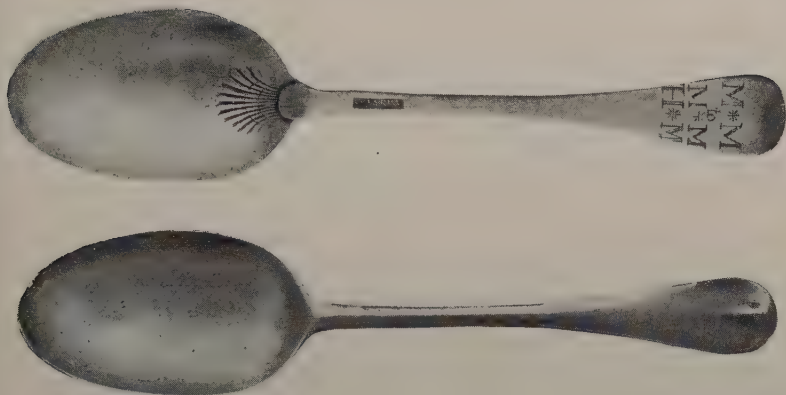
CREAMER. Pear-shaped; long lip with scalloped edge; scrolled handle; three feet, each in two sections. H. 4 in.

Inscription: none.

Mark: as in preceding, on base.

Loaned to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by Edward P. Casey, Esq., of New York, N. Y.

SPOONS. Two. Ovoid bowl with drop; palmette ornament in relief; up-curved handle with short ridge. L. $7\frac{3}{4}$ in.



Spoons by Casey

Inscription: (a) P M (b) M M
 to to (All block letters)
 A M M M
 H M

Mark: as preceding, on reverse of handle.

Originally belonging to the Huguenot family of Le Moine (Anglicized to Mawney). Now the property of the author.

TEAPOT. Inverted pear shape; domed lid with moulded finial; engraved border on margin of pot; curved spout with raised design at base; flaring, moulded foot; wood handle. H. $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, circumference $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches, diameter 5 inches.

Inscription; S R (Script monogram) on side.

Mark: As preceding on base.

From the collection of the Newport Historical Society, Newport, R. I., through whose courtesy it is reproduced.

In "American Church Silver of the XVII and XVIII Centuries"²⁰ there are listed one can, one creamer and two tankards by Casey. One of these tankards is inscribed, "EZRAE STILES EX DONO PUPILLORUM NOV ANNO JAN I MDCCLV." This was presumably given to Stiles by his students at Yale College where he held a Tutorship from 1749 to 1755.

¹Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island, J. O. Austin, p. 40, and American Silver of the XVII and XVIII Centuries, C. Louise Avery, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 1920, p. 73.

²Austin, p. 40.

³Idem. In *American Silversmiths and their Marks*, Stephen G. C. Ensko states that Samuel Casey worked in partnership with his brother Gideon until May 14, 1762, when the partnership was dissolved and Gideon removed to Warwick.

⁴R. I. Colonial Records, J. R. Bartlett, ed., Vol. V, p. 11.

⁵Land Evidence of South Kingstown, Book 5, p. 180.

⁶Idem, p. 399.

⁷Providence Gazette, September 29, 1764, Newport Mercury, October 1, 1764, states the loss amounted to £2000 sterling and that it was caused by too intense fire in his forge."



Creamer by Casey

(Loaned by Edward P. Casey, Metropolitan Museum of Art)

⁸This misfortune was soon to be followed by financial difficulties which terminated in a meeting of his creditors being called for July 12, 1770 . . . "at the Colony House" in Kingston. Newport Mercury, July 9, 1770. In 1679 Casey sold his land at Curtis Corners to Adam Gould. Land Evidence, South Kingstown, Book 6, p. 526.

⁹This house was torn down in 1910. The photograph is reproduced through the courtesy of Mrs. Hiram F. Hunt.

¹⁰Quotations and references to Casey's examinations and trial were taken from the records of the Superior Court of Washington (then King's) County, at the court house in West Kingston. Through courtesy of Mr. Isaac T. Hopkins, access to these records was obtained, and his assistance was of material aid.

¹¹Moedores were Portuguese gold coins valued at about \$6.55. Literally: moeda d'ouro = coins or money of gold.

¹²Son of his brother Gideon Casey.



Teapot by Casey
(Courtesy of Newport Historical Society)

¹³Johannes and half-johannes were Portuguese coins, which derived their name from having been first minted during the reign of King John V. Their value was about \$8.81 and \$4.40 respectively. They were in general circulation in the American colonies.

¹⁴Adjacent to his former land at Curtis Corners.

¹⁵This die is now on exhibition in the Museum of the Narragansett Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Kingston, R. I. It is reproduced through the courtesy of its owner, Mrs. Hiram F. Hunt. Other dies were said to have been found, but their whereabouts is unknown.

¹⁶His trial took place October 11, 1770.

¹⁷There is no record in the court papers of the date set for execution, simply "on the November 1770." This may be due to the fact that he had been freed before the "smooth entry" had been made in the court books. Records of Superior Court of Washington County, Book 2, 1763-1782, p. 262.

¹⁸Providence Gazette, November 10, 1770. The others released were William Reynolds, Thomas Clarke and Elisha Reynolds, whose sentences were more lenient than Casey's, being fines, the pillory and whipping. R. I. Colonial Records, Vol. VII, p. 22, and Court Records. Samuel Willson, Senior and Junior, were also implicated, but would not appear to have been in jail.

¹⁹R. I. Colonial Records, Vol. VII, p. 22.

²⁰Providence Gazette, November 17, 1770.

²¹R. I. Colonial Records, Vol. VII, p. 22.

²²The date of his death as "c 1773" as given in "American Silver of the XVII and XVIII Centuries" and in "A List of Early American Silversmiths and their Marks," Hollis French, Walpole Society, N. Y. 1917, has not as yet been confirmed.

²³The knowledge of Casey's family life is also lacking in many details. His wife was Martha —, and he had four children, at least, born in South Kingstown: Mary, Samuel, William, and Willet. Vital Records of Rhode Island, Arnold, Vol. V, Part II, p. 40. An old day book of Joseph Perkins, also a silversmith of Little Rest, and a member of the jury that tried Casey, contained, sewed into the cover, a portion of a copy book that belonged to Mary Casey. Why and how Perkins obtained this, remains unsolved.

²⁴Miss Avery's book is described in note 1.

²⁵"American Silver of the XVII and XVIII Centuries." Walpole refers to Hollis French's "List of Early American Silversmiths," which also gives the mark as "in oval."

²⁶Idem.

²⁷Idem.

²⁸Idem.

²⁹Page 22. See also *Historic Silver of the Colonies and its Makers*, by Francis Hill Bigelow.

Notes

The following persons have been elected to membership in the Society:

Mr. Edward Northup Hay	Mr. Howard B. Perry
Rev. Charles A. Meader.	Mr. Albert N. Peterson
Lt. Col. Willis C. Metcalf	Mrs. Arthur F. Short
Mr. George A. Stone	

At the October meeting of the Society, Dr. Charles Carroll gave a talk on "Acute Problems of Rhode Island Education."

Mr. Clarence S. Brigham presented to the Society the manuscript journal of the Sloop *Polly* from Warren to Hispaniola in 1780.

Mr. Thomas J. Freeman, Mrs. Frances V. Gilbane and Mrs. Rose F. Baker recently presented to the Society a collection of eighteenth century manuscripts relating to the Spencer family of East Greenwich.

The Stendhal-Club Publications, no. 24, 1927, is *La Fortune d'Une Oeuvre de Jeunesse de Stendhal en Amérique* par Horatio E. Smith of Providence. It deals with the Providence 1820 edition of *The Life of Haydn by Bombet*, alias Stendhal, a copy of which edition is in the Society's library.

The 1928 calendar, issued by the State Street Trust Company of Boston, features a picture of the ship *Columbia* of Boston, for which the Columbia River is named. The *Columbia* was commanded by Capt. Robert Gray¹, who lived in Tiverton, R. I. His house is now standing.

An illustrated account of James E. Birch, driver for an old Providence stage coach company, and organizer of the first big western stage coach system, appeared in the *Providence Journal* for October 30, 1927.

The October 1927 *Bulletin of the Newport Historical Society* contains the "History of the Old Colony House at Newport."

Antiques for November 1927 contains an illustrated article on quadrants with special reference to Benjamin King and William G. Hagger, Rhode Island quadrant makers.

¹See Book Notes, XII:170, R. I. H. S. S. B. XXIX:131, & P. J. Aug. 22, 1926.

Mr. John H. Cady has recently presented to the Society a telescope made by his ancestor William Hamlin, several specimens of Hamlin's engravings, and West's sheet almanac for 1776, one of the few Rhode Island almanacs, which the Society's collection lacked.

Mrs. Harriette M. Forbes' *Gravestones of Early New England* contains a chapter on Rhode Island gravestones with interesting illustrations and with special reference to the work of Rhode Island stone-cutters.

The Knightsville Meeting House, with a Story of the Sunday School that was founded in 1864, by W. E. Stone, is a pamphlet of 22 pages recently published in Cranston.

The Evaluation of Roger Williams' Work

In our times each generation desires to reappraise the historical characters of the past and judge them anew in accordance with its own standards.

Prof. Vernon L. Parrington in his *Main Currents in American Thought*, recently issued, discusses the leaders of New England and includes a critical estimate of the life and work of Roger Williams.

Every Rhode Islander, if not every true American, should give thanks for this sympathetic and comprehensive account of the founder of our state.

A few copies of this account have been printed separately and may be obtained from the Librarian of the Society.

The Richmond Ancestry

By HENRY I. RICHMOND

(Mr. Henry I. Richmond has recently returned from the British Isles, where he has spent many years in research in regard to the ancestry of John Richmond of Taunton, the founder of the American family. We are fortunate to be able to present, in this issue of the Collections, Mr. Richmond's brief abstract of the result of his researches.)

John Richmond, who was one of the first settlers in Taunton in 1638, made no mention of the place from which he came in England, or of any relatives living there, and no deeds or other documents give any direct clue. The first mention of a John Richmond in this country is of "Mr. John Richmond" in the Saco Court Record from 7 Feb. 1636/7 to June 1637. He seems to have been living or trading on the grant of Mr. Theop. Davis, which ran a few miles along the shore from Saco towards Richmond Island, as he was sued for trespass by the latter gentleman, (full particulars in Richmond Gen. p. 1). It was thought he might be a relative of Mr. George Richmond of Bandon Bridge, Ireland, who made a number of voyages to Richmond Island about that time (see Trelawney Papers in Maine Hist. Soc. Coll.). Richmond Island was called by that name as early as 1628. George Richmond was the son of Mr. John Richmond of Bandon Bridge, (Prerogative will, 1611, in Four Courts, Dublin), who came of an old Somerset family, using the arms of the Constables of Richmond (Visitations of Somers. 1531-1591, perhaps 1623, p. 69, ed. by Fred W. Weaver). George Richmond had a brother John of Carrilucas, Co. Cork, whose will was proved 21 July 1637. As neither John or George had sons John, the Saco records probably refer to John of Taunton, for he appears at the latter place in 1638.

There were a great many John Richmonds living in England in 1638, but we are fortunate enough to have the distinctive name Silvester used by one of John Richmond's grandchildren,

and a careful search of all the Richmond wills in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury; and in most of the local courts, show that Silvester was used only by the Wiltshire Richmonds, who were descendants of John Richmond of Brinkworth, 1561-1625/6. In 1827 a life of Rev. Leigh Richmond was published giving his descent from the Silvester Richmond of the Wiltshire Richmonds. This led Rev. J. C. Richmond of Providence to visit, in 1830, Ashton Keynes in Wiltshire, the home of Silvester Richmond's brother Oliffe. So far as I know this is the first attempt to trace the family back to England. The fact that Savage (writing in 1860) states that family tradition¹ brings John from Ashton Keynes, England, led me to write there in 1885. My letter was answered by Miss Frances M. Richmond of London, a granddaughter of Rev. Leigh Richmond, who has furnished me with many family papers, among them a copy of the letter photographed in the text. The original is in the possession of Miss Eliza M. Richmond of Woking, Surrey. The first Silvester, born between 1575 and 1600, in Wiltshire, was named after his mother's brother, Silvester Cook of Marlboro, and the name has been used to the present day in England.

We note in this letter that a half brother of Oliffe Richmond, a John by the first wife of Henry Richmond of Christian Malford, left descendants in Amesbury, "viz the Amesbury branch descend from John" etc. The early Amesbury parish records are missing, but we find mention of a John, died 1712 aged 73, showing that he was born about 1640. The bishops transcripts have no mention of any earlier Richmonds, so that the Richmonds there probably did not date back of the time of our John. They stayed at Amesbury at least until 1742, having one son named Olive, (Oliffe). No wills have been found of the Amesbury Richmonds, and no light thrown on that branch, until I found this spring the record of the sailing of John Richmond of Amesbury to Virginia, given in the photograph. When the archives at Bristol were cleaned up and sorted last year, two

¹This tradition apparently developed from J. C. Richmond's visit to Ashton Keynes in 1830.

books were found containing about 2000 sailings of emigrants to America, but only about 200 gave the places of origin. In order to stop the kidnapping of children and the transportation of them for sale in the colonies, Cromwell decreed about 1653 that every one must be indentured before leaving England for America. We usually find emigrants are indentured to some one in their native town, or in Bristol, to work in Virginia, Barbadoes, etc. Miss Harding, the custodian of the archives, said it was a form that gentlemen, as well as others, had to go through, but that it did not mean they were actually servants. This discovery, together with the name Silvester, seems to throw the weight of evidence in favor of our John coming from Wiltshire.

The question of interest is to find who this John was, who sailed in September 1658. The records only show that he headed a party of seven emigrants¹ (names given) from Amesbury, Ludgershal and Warminster, all in south Wiltshire.

(1.) He might have been John Richmond, Sr., of Taunton, as there is no mention of him known between June 1658, when he went bail for his daughter, Mary Paule, and November 1658, when he was present at her trial, which would have given him five months for the voyage. (R. I. Court Records, Vol. I. pp. 46 and 50.)

(2.) He might have been John Richmond, Jr., of Taunton, who may have made a voyage to England at this time, but he was a land surveyor, and we have no record of his being a trader.

(3.) He might have been John Richmond, son of Henry Richmond, and nephew of Silvester Richmond. According to Oliffe Richmond, this John, son of Henry, was the ancestor of the Richmonds of Amesbury, and so presumably settled at Amesbury, in which case he might well be the John Richmond of Emsbury (Amesbury) bound for Virginia in 1658. Mr. J. B. Richmond in the Richmond Genealogy, sought to identify

¹Wm. Sutton, Grace Rickets, widow, Grace Rickets and Alice Rickets all of Ludgershall; Richard and Margaret Philpott of Amesbury and Nom [Naomi?] Marchant of Warminster, sp. All bound to Ann Arundell of Va.

John Richmond of Taunton with this John Richmond of Amesbury, son of Henry, but the fact that Oliffe Richmond stated that this John Richmond, son of Henry, was ancestor of the Richmonds of Amesbury, makes this identification improbable, because John Richmond of Taunton, in his will, made no mention of children left in England, which children he must have had, if he were identical with John Richmond of Amesbury. Therefore it seems more probable that John Richmond of Taunton was perhaps an uncle of John Richmond of Amesbury. In this case he would have been son of John Richmond of Brinkworth, and brother of Sylvester Richmond. However, John Richmond of Brinkworth, 1561-1626, made no mention of a son John in his will, but a careful study shows that he did not mention his son Charles. This latter is only mentioned in the will of his uncle Anthony Cooke, "To my nephew Charles Richman the sum of 100^{li} to repair his decayed fortunes," 26 Feb. 1626/7 (51 Scrope). On 30 May 1630 admonition of the above will was granted to "Anthony Richman nepote exsorore of Anthony Cooke, recently of Whichwood Forest, Oxford." Sylvester Cooke, brother of the "defunct, Exor." named in the will, renouncing. Both John of Brinkworth and his son Henry would have had to marry very young to make Henry of Christian Malford the father of our John.

No mention of our John has been found in any Brinkworth or Christian Malford wills, which I have examined. John Cooke, in his will dated 1586 (57 Spencer), mentioned only one grandchild, Anthony, and one unborn child of his daughter Mary, wife of John of Brinkworth. An Anthony seems to have been the oldest son of John of Brinkworth, as he signed with his father, when he sold land. These facts would seem to make Henry too young to be the father of our John, unless John of Brinkworth had sons Anthony and Henry by a first wife, of which nothing is known. The only thing to support this theory is an unexplained relationship between Anthony Richmond and the Anthony Hungerford family. If John of Brinkworth had a son John, brother of Henry and Sylvester, he might have resided at Amesbury before John, son of Henry, lived there.

and the younger John might have followed his uncle to America 20 years later.

Henry Richmond of Brinkworth held some of the lands of Richard Moody, as of the Manor of Carleton near Brinkworth (see Henry's Inq. P. M.). These lands passed on the remainder of Sir Henry Moody to Sir Lawrence Washington about 1444, who also owned Amesbury. This may have been the cause of the Richmonds going to Amesbury. Sir Henry Moody fled to America in 1444 about the time John Richmond sailed, but of there was any connection between the two, it has not yet been traced. If our John was the one who killed his brother, Henry, it might have been in the affray on account of which Sir Henry lost his estates.

THE RICHMONDS OF BRINKWORTH

The earliest ancestor of the Brinkworth Richmonds is a John, who in 1535 leased a pasture called Sparkman's Mead in Brinkworth (part of the lands taken by King Henry VIII from the abbey of Malmesbury) with his wife Agnes and sons William and Bartholomew. He held this land for at least 12 years, during one of which, 1545, he was haulted for the long (Ministers Accounts Hen. VIII. Roll 3945 mens 107 d.). In 1550 he appeared classed as a billman in the Withshire musters of that date, which shows he was a strong active man capable of using a pike or bill. Those of the above who were not classed as billmen, were classed as archers, and were often of lighter build, as they did not come into direct contact with the enemy (Withshire Musters 30 Hen VIII.). In 1546 he paid his Arch subsidy on 10^s, and in 1547 he tined on land (Wills Lay Subsid. 128 261).

By 1558 his wife Agnes had died, and we find him with a second wife, Elizabeth, buying of Sir James Stourge land at Broad Town, Cotmarsh, Chff Pford, places near Brinkworth, for 100^l, and on (Chanc. Proc. 1 James 2 9 30). In 1560 he got in financial troubles, and was arrested on the suit of Thomas Taylor, Clericus of North Jersey Withshire for a debt of 100^l, and on October 2, the same John and Henry Richmond

of Brinkworth, husbandmen, Humphrey Richmond of the same, husbandman, and William of the same, husbandman, with force and armes attacked the said bailiff and wounded him, etc., and took the said John from the custody of said bailiff (De Banco Roll 1189, m 630 Mich 2/3 Eliz.).

In 1562 he sold land with his son Henry at Chaddington, Cotmarsh, and Broad Hinton to John Richmond of Chaddington and Elizabeth, his wife (Chanc. Proc. 1558-1579 Ser. 2. 152/28). On 26 January 1563/4 he is called "my well beloved and trustie friend" by Andrew Barnes of Brinkworth, who made him overseer of his will (Will pr. 18 Mch. 1563/4 Consistory Court of Sarum, Reg II p. 148). In Trinity, 1563 he had a suit in which he complained of an award of 20^{li} given against him by the arbitrators to a claim made for waste done upon a house of the manor of Stratton Saint Margarets, Wiltshire (De Banco Roll 1212 m 445 Trin. 5 Eliz.).

His troubles continued, for we find him later, in 1564, lying sick in the prison of Fisherton Anger, close to Salisbury, Wiltshire, held on a debt of 200^{li} to Thomas Richmond of Chaddington, Wiltshire. The Chaddington Richmonds are often mentioned with the Brinkworth Richmonds, but their exact relationship is not known (De Banco Roll 1221 m. 832 Trin. Eliz.). On 30 January 1564/5 he had a long chancery suit with one Mathew King of Malmesbury, trying to get possession of the manor of Throngham, Gloucestershire, for which he was to pay 360^{li}. He claimed that after he had paid 200^{li}, King sold the aforesaid manor to Sir James Stump (Chanc. Proc. Ser II, 151/28). His last few years were untroubled, so far as we know, and he was succeeded by Henry, who was then his oldest surviving son (Chanc. Proc. James I, R. 9/30).

Henry is first heard of in 1560, when he helped to rescue his father from the bailiff, and two years later sold with him (as son and heir) lands at Chaddington, etc. At Easter 1572 as Henry Richmond, yeoman, of Brinkworth, he acknowledged that he owed John George of Tetbury, Gloucestershire 100^s (De Banco Roll 1302 m 953 Easter, 14 Eliz.). In 1573 he

inherited his father's lands, and in that year, acting as deputy to Walter Lambert, Queen Elizabeth's woodward of Wiltshire, he, together with John Richmond of Chaddington, and diverse others, fell many oaks in the Great Forest of Vastern adjoining Brinkworth, parcel of the inheritance of Sir Francis Englewood, now in Her Majestie's hands, by means of his contempt. Suit was brought against Henry Richmond and the others by Humphrey Burdett, who alleged that they have encroached on his woods (Exchequer Bills and Answers, Eliz. 24). In 1577/8 he with his wife Agnes sold land in Chaddington Bynoll manor etc. to the Franklins for 40^{li}, (Wilts. Fines).

He died 2 April 1581 as Henry Richmond of Brinkworth, gentleman, seized of one capitol messuage (dwelling) called Gaggess Place, and the lands thereunto belonging in Brinkworth, a several pasture called Weekehurst, and one messuage and diverse lands thereto belonging in Brinkworth, one messuage and lands in Brinkworth formerly in the tenure of Margaret Geale, now in tenure of Hugh Decon, and two messuages, lands etc. bought of John Warnford, Esq., and one messuage, etc. bought of William Latymer, all in Brinkworth. The capitol messuage was held of Richard Moody, Esq. as of his manor of Lee, and of Eleanor Bruynyng, widow, as of her manor of Somerford Bolles. Weekhurst was also held of Richard Moody as well as Latymers (Inq. P. M. Eliz. Chanc. Ser. Vol. 193, No 43).

We find Henry classed a gentleman at the time of his death, and possessed of a mansion and four other dwellings with their lands in Brinkworth. Latymers, a small farm house, is the only one I have been able to find, although Gaggess Place and Weekhurst were frequently mentioned before the civil war. There is a farm called Weeks Farm that may possibly be Weekhurst.

John was called son and nearest heir, aged now 20 years, in his father's inquisition in 1581, and therefore was born 1561. In 1582 he was taxed with his mother Agnes, on 4^{li}, levy 5^s 4^d at Brinkworth. This is the last mention of Agnes. He was taxed in nine other subsidies there, the last being 1626/7,

20th May

John Hobb of Almonsbury in Glouc^r cometh to Stephen
Watts of Portsea Merchant for four years
in Virginia w^{ch} of ship & Conditioⁿ

John Rithman of Linsbury in Wiltshire cometh to
Ann Rithman of Virginia four years w^{ch} of ship &
Conditioⁿ

when he was called "mort." In 1591/2 he bought land etc. in Brinkworth of John Beale and Agnes fine 100^{li} (Wilts. Fines, Hill. 34 Eliz.), and in 1600 sold land with Mary, his wife, in Brinkworth and Brayden, to John Beale fine 41^{li} (Wilts. Fines, Trin. 42 Eliz.). On 28 May 1603 he sued to recover from Ann Feltham and others 3 messuages, 100 acres of land, 40 acres of pasture, etc. in Broad Town, Cotmarsh, Cliff Pipard and Broad Hinton sold by Sir James Stump in 1558 to John Richmond and Elizabeth, his then wife, and to the heirs of said John. "The said John, your orator's grandfather, entered into said premisses and collected the rents for about 30 years until his death (1573). After whose decease (Elizabeth being also dead) the said lands descended to Henry Richmond, father of your orator, who died seized thereof. After whose decease the said premisses ought of right to descend to your orator, as son and heir of Henry his father and "cosin" (consanguineus) and next heir of the said John Richmond his grandfather." Ann Fleatham had got possession of certain of his deeds, etc (Chanc. Proc. 1 James R 9/30). In 1604 he sold to Giles Diggs and Anthony Cook land at Brinkworth and Braydon, fine (value) 120^{li} (Wilts. Fines Trin. 42 Eliz.), and also with wife Mary sold land at Cliff Pipard, Broad Hinton and Liddiard Tregose to John Smith and Francis Harris, warranting against the heirs of Henry, his father, and John, his grandfather, fine 80^{li} (Wilts. Fines Easter 2 James I). In 1609 he sold land to Anthony Hungerford and Anthony Richmond in Cliffe Pipard etc., fine 100^{li} (Wilts. Fines 7 James I Easter), and in that year was witness and overseer to his brother-in-law, Ralph Pynnell's will (14 Wingfield). In 1610/11 he sold land with wife Mary, and son Anthony and his wife Anna, at Brinkworth, etc. 41^{li} (Wilts. Fines 9 James 1, East.). On 1 July 1623 his wife Mary was buried at Brinkworth (Bishops Trans). John's will, which is dated 7 May 1625, and proved in 1626, (Arch. Wilts file 23 No. 21), confirmed bequests of silver gilt bowls and salts given by his late wife to his children, and mentioned sons Anthony, Henry, Silvester and Francis.

Anthony sold the Brinkworth estates about 1638, and went to live at Idston, parish of Ashbury, Berkshire, where he died 1650 (will 44 Pembroke). He left a large family, but none of them is our John. Henry is mentioned later. Silvester died unmarried 1639. Francis married first in 1621 and secondly in 1639, and was buried December 13, 1658 in Brinkworth. There is no evidence that he had children. The inventory of John's estate shows that he had a large house, well furnished with silver, plate, linen and furniture, decidedly a gentleman's place.

The date of Henry's birth is not known, but according to the photographed letter, he was married four times.

1. First wife, ———, mother of John and Henry. This John may be John of Taunton, but no traces of him have been found in England, unless he was the John, who sailed from Amesbury 1658, or founded the Amesbury branch. No traces have been found of Henry.

2. Second wife, ———, mother of Peter, the father of George and William. Peter was deputy sheriff of Monmouth, and an administration of his estate was granted to his wife, Friswich, 22 February 1669/70 (P. C. C.). His sons George and William both married, lived at Usk, Monmouth, and died childless, their property being left by their wills to their cousins, Silvester and Oliffe Richmond and Jane Richmond, wife of John Harris.

3. Third wife, Alice Jaques, widow of Thomas Goulding, and then of William Riche of Lea (next to Brinkworth), who died in 1612. She married Henry about 1613, and lived at Lea, where she was buried 7 July 1622 (Bishops Trans). She had several children among them; Dr. Silvester Richmond, a wealthy merchant and Mayor of Liverpool, who was buried there 19 April 1692, and Oliffe Richmond, Esq. of Ashton Keynes, who was buried there in February 1690/1, aged 69, both of whom have many descendants now living.

4. Fourth wife, Ann Buckle, of Grittleton, Wiltshire, married 20 May 1623 to Henry Richmond at Cleverton, parish of Lea (Bishop of Salisbury Mar. Lic. unpublished!). She must have been the mother of many of his younger children, although

there is an entry in the Christian Malford Parish Records, "Elizabeth wife of Mr. Henry Richmond buried 1666" (the year of the plague). In 1624 Henry was bound to his brother Silvester by a bond, and also to his father John, and in 1625 was mentioned in father's will, as owing 7^{li}. In 1627 he paid the last Subsidy at Cleverton, and moved to Christian Malford, where he was on the marriage bond of Elizabeth Trumpline in 1628. Between 1632 and 1638 he had several suits brought against him for debts owing by his younger brother Silvester. In 1639 he gave bond as administrator on his brother Silvester's estate, who apparently died unmarried. In 1643 he paid his last subsidy at Christian Malford, and no mention has been found of him until 1653, when as of Christian Malford for the next four years he defended suits brought against the estate of his third wife, Alice (Chanc. Proc. before 1714 Reynardson 13/157, Town Depositions Bun 795). Of his further fate, we know nothing, as his will has never been found, and his death is not recorded at Christian Malford.

Ancestry of John of Brinkworth

The only early Richmond contemporary of John in Brinkworth was a Richard Richman, who paid a subsidy of 10^{sh} on goods valued at 20^{li} in the tithing of Grittenham, parish of Brinkworth, in 1541 (Wilts. Lay Subs. 197/186). Richard does not appear on the list of able men in 1539, and paid the subsidy only once, after which John paid his first subsidy in 1546.

His direct connection with John has not been traced, but he seems to have been an older man, who owned property when John did not. He may have been his father.

In tracing this Richard, we find that most of the Richmonds in North Wiltshire go back to William Richmond of Wroughton, whose will was proved in 1502, and given in the Richmond Genealogy, page XII. We find he had two sons both named Richard, who are next heard of in 1534, when as yeomen of

Draycott Folliot, and called Richard Sr. and Jr., with other of their brothers, they leased Yorks farm, Draycott Folliot (Ancient Deeds Vol. VI C. 738). They did not stay there long, as they did not pay the subsidy there in 1547 (Wilts. Lay Subs. 197/244c). One Richard, probably the younger, founded a family at Liddington, and lived there many years. This leaves Richard Sr., who may have gone to Brinkworth. The heralds allowed the Brinkworth Richmonds to use the arms of William Richmond of Wroughton, so they considered that they are descendants from some one of his sons.

The ancestry of William of Wroughton is mainly as given in the Richmond Genealogy. The father of William was William, who married about 1530 Alice, daughter and heiress of Thomas Webb of Draycott Folliott. The heralds thought that he was descended from Richard Richmond of Burgh near Catterick Yorks (Hugh Thomas' Welch Pedigrees), as the coat of arms, three cross-crosslets on a bend, similar to Richard's, occurs quartered with the cross and mullets, but there are one or two connecting generations that have not been found. Richard's descent from the old Constables of Richmond, as given in the Richmond Genealogy, has been quite well proved, except that Richard's father was Sir Roald, son of Sir Thomas, and grandson of Sir Roald fil Alan, numbered 7 in the pedigree.

It is of interest to ask what coat of arms our John would have used, assuming he had come from the Brinkworth, Wiltshire, Richmonds. We find that although the two coats are often used together on tombstones, etc., that in sealing the photographed letter the cross only is used by Oliffe Richmond, and in sealing his will, now deposited in Chester, Dr. Silvester used the cross. One of the sons of Peter had the cross only cut on his tombstone at Usk, and among the numerous descendants of both Silvester and Oliffe, I have seen the cross alone used on signets. The one case, where the other coat is used alone, is, where on the floor of the parish church of Shrivenham, Berkshire, over the grave of Dame Lucy and her husband, Sir John Wildman, the three cross-crosslets are found impaling the Wildman arms. This Lucy was the daughter of Anthony, oldest son

of the last John of Brinkworth. It is puzzling why the different brothers used different coats, but as Anthony's family is so far as known extinct in the male line, only the cross is now in use.

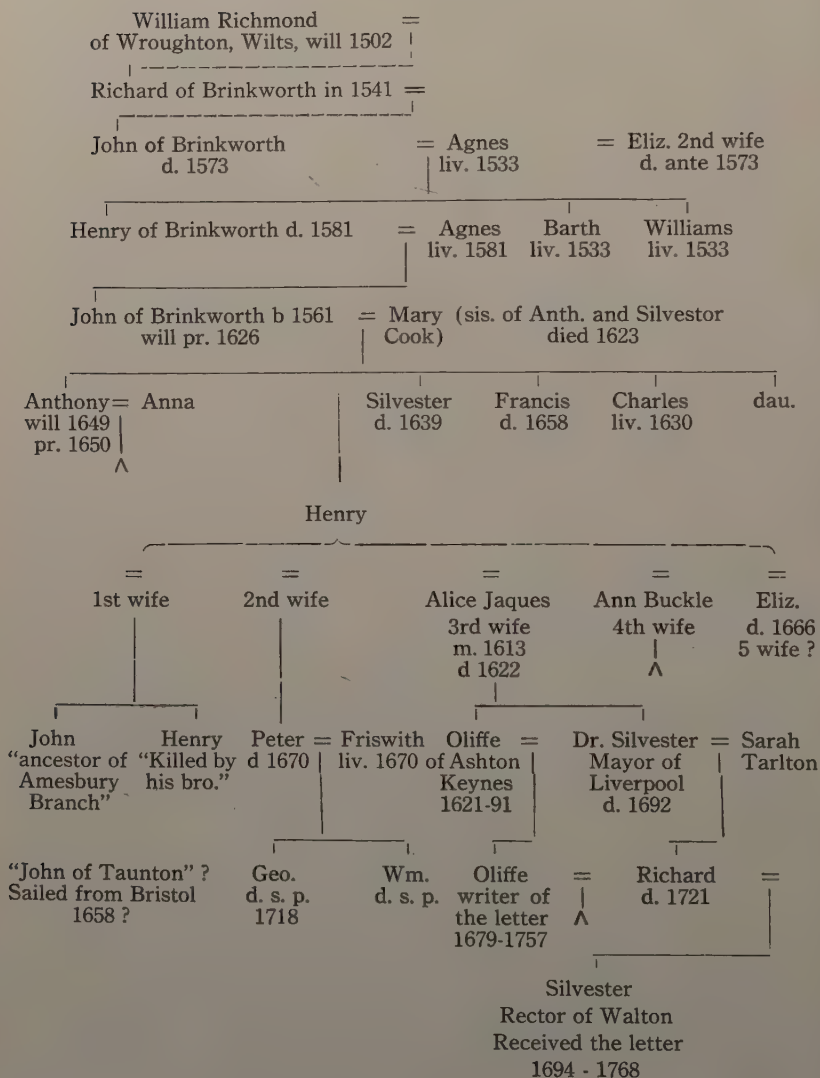
The old Constables of Richmond used gules, two bars gemel and a chief or. We find this coat used by the family of George Richmond of Richmond Island with a ducal coronet, like the Wiltshire Richmond's crest, only in place of the shivered tilting spear they have a stag's antlers coming out of the coronet.

In closing, I would like to give a little sketch of John's life in America. He has always been known as a Massachusetts man, "John of Taunton," but we find that after making his purchases of land there in 1638, and taking the oath of fidelity in 1640, he left there for Newport, where he is on record as a juror in 1642. He may have made the change because Newport was a safer place for his family of four young children, or because it was a better place to trade.

He had a house there as early as 1643, and sued John West of Newport for being a year behind in finishing his mansion house by the "Mill Book at Newport." He owned land that touched John Peckham's, who had land on Stoney River, so that may be the Mill Brook, or as John Richmond had several other parcels of land, his house may have been located on some other stream. If this old mansion house could be found it might give us some clue. After dealing considerably in real estate until 1648, often serving on jury, etc., we do not hear anything of him for five or six years, until in 1656 he is honored by election to the court of Commissioners.

I hope these few pages will lead to a further search into the dark spots in the life of John Richmond, and that still more links will be found to connect him with Wiltshire. So far we can say that we have found only one John Richmond in America in early colonial days, and have found the sailing of only one John Richmond from England, but have not as yet been able to fit this John Richmond perfectly into the pedigree of the Wiltshire Richmonds. It is possible these references may not apply to the same man, but even if there were two different men, they both had near relatives named Silvester.

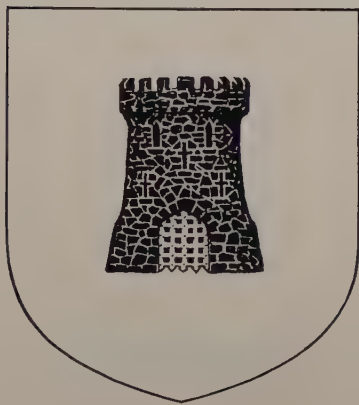
Key to Richmond Pedigree



Colonial Heraldry

(Continued from Vol. XX, p. 132)

GIDLEY



The arms, "A castle," appear on the tombstones of Judge John Gidley of Newport, 1744, and his two wives, Sarah 1727, and Mary 1737; with the crest "An eagle issuant," (*Her. Jour.* III:6-8). This Judge John Gidley was son of John Gidley of Exeter, Devon, England, fuller, who died at Newport, R. I.

Burke gives the arms of the Gidleys of Honiton, Devon, and of Gidley, Devon, 1671, as "Or a castle sable, a bordure of the second bezantée," but the Gidley arms at Newport do not have the border¹ and are probably an older form of the arms, to which the border had not been added for difference. Burke gives the crest as "An eagle issuant or, wings sable bezantée," for the Gidleys of Gidley, and the crest "A griffin's head or, between two wings elevated sable bezantée" for the Gidleys of Honiton. Dr. Harold Bowditch, an authority on heraldry, comments: "Whether the crest is a demi-eagle or a demi-griffin

¹Crozier copied the bordure bezantée from Burke, although there is no border bezantée on the gravestones.

would depend wholly upon the absence or presence of ears, too fine a point to stress." The apparent narrow border is not intended for an heraldic border, but is merely a representation of the edge of the shield, that is characteristic of the Newport and Providence stone-cutters of the eighteenth century, as a comparison of the other armorial stones will readily show.

HUTCHINSON



Samuel Hutchinson, one of the early settlers of Rhode Island, and brother of William Hutchinson, used in 1667 an armorial seal bearing a rampant lion within an orle of seven cross-crosslets. Colors not given. (*Suffolk Probate*, 453, and *Her. Jour.* II:183). It is worth noting that the "pale line" of the arms is not discernible in the small seal impression, just as similar lines are indiscernible on other seals. The arms, as used by the descendants of William Hutchinson in New England and later in old England, are given by Burke as: "Per pale gules and azure, semée of crosses-crosslet or, a lion rampant argent armed and langued of the third." The ancestry of Samuel and William Hutchinson has been traced with proof from the Hutchinsons of

Alford in Lincolnshire in the *N. E. H. & G. Register* for October 1866, and Waters' *Genealogical Gleanings*. In 1634 Thomas Hutchinson of Lincolnshire, a cousin of Samuel and William, applied to the College of Arms for confirmation for use of the arms of the Hutchinson family of Yorkshire. This claim was not allowed being "respite for proof," (ibid p. 367).

As given in the Gore Roll of Arms¹ for Elisha Hutchinson, 1717, (No. 40)², for Eliakim Hutchinson, 1718, (No. 46), and for William Hutchinson, 1721, (No. 64), the lion is not "armed and langued or," (*Her. Jour.* I:126, 127 and 133), and the arms of Eliakim are charged with "a label of three points argent" for difference (for the eldest son during his father's lifetime).

The cross-crosslets are blazoned as an orle of sixteen on the arms of Edward Hutchinson of York in 1581; and are shown as an orle of seven on the seal of 1667, as an orle of ten in the Gore Roll, (though blazoned as "between eight"³ by Whitmore in the *Heraldic Journal*), and as an orle of twelve on the seal of Governor Hutchinson. They are blazoned as semée in the *Visitation of Nottingham*, and for the Boston Hutchinsons by Burke and elsewhere, and so appeared on a piece of old silver, (C. L. Avery's *American Silver* p. 22). In the achievement of the Earl of Donoughmore, the quarter representing the Boston Hutchinsons is blazoned "a lion between eight cross-crosslets argent." (*Her. Jour.* II:83, III:104; *Life of Thomas Hutchinson* by P. O. Hutchinson, II:380, 382, 454 and op. 454; *Visit of Notts*, 115, *N. E. H. & G. Register* for July 1868, and Burke's *General Armory*.)

It is easy to mistake an orle for semée or for "between eight," so that it is quite possible that in the case of these arms both of

¹The original Gore Roll of Arms is lost. The references to the Gore Roll are to Child's copy of it, and not to Whitmore's description of Child's copy, which is printed in the *Heraldic Journal*.

²Erroneously gules and argent, but corrected to gules and azure in No. 46, and left unfinished as gules and ——— in No. 64.

³No. 46 has an orle of eight actually, but it would have had an orle of ten, had not the space been taken up by the label.

these blazons may have been derived from the orle. The coat of arms, as used by the seventeenth and eighteenth century Hutchinsons in America, was generally an orle, but the number of charges in the orle was probably not fixed.¹ The blazon of "between eight" is apparently a later development in the history of the coat, and might possibly be termed a conventionalization. I conclude that historically the blazon was an orle, at first of sixteen, but later in America of any number, and that this should be accepted historically as the American coat. The "between eight" of the Donoughmore arms, although derived from the orle, is probably an unintentional difference, but the change of the tincture of the cross-crosslets to argent would seem to have been "for difference."

The pedigree of Samuel Hutchinson has been traced back only to John, the Mayor of Lincoln, and the presumed descent from the Yorkshire Hutchinsons has not been established.

The correct blazon of the arms used by the American Hutchinson's would seem to be "Per pale gules and azure, within an orle of cross-crosslets or, a lion rampant argent." The lion seems to have been "armed and langued of the third" in the colonial period, (*Life of Hutchinson*, op. p. 454), but other tinctures of the tongue and claws are doubtless permissible.

ROME

According to Edmondson the Crest, "A dexter arm embowed, habited azure, charged with two bars argent, holding in the hand proper, a caduceus of the last" was included in the grant of arms made to George Rome of Newport and previously discussed in the pages.

¹In one instance at least the number of cross-crosslets was reduced to three.

TEW



The gravestone erected in the North Burial Ground, Providence, to the memory of Lydia Tew, who died August 30, 1751, the wife of Paul Tew, bears a coat of arms, viz: "A chevron between three pierced mullets" with the crest "an arm embowed holding a spear," (*Her. Jour.* III:162). It was suggested at one time that these arms were those of Chickley alias Chichele, which are given in the Gore Roll as "Azure a chevron between three mullets or," (*Her. Jour.* I:119). These mullets are not pierced, and no crest is given. Neither arms are given by Burke as used by either Tew or Chickley (Chichele), and no evidence has been produced to show that Lydia Tew was a Chickley.

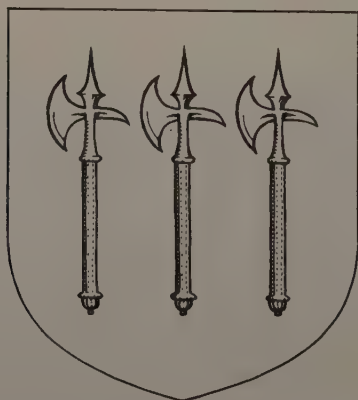
Paul Tew was son of Deputy Governor Henry Tew, grandson of Richard Tew, and great grandson of Henry Tew of Maidford, Northamptonshire, yeoman, who was living in 1633.

Mr. Sylvester M. Snow of Providence owns an eighteenth century manuscript armorial painting on parchment, which shows the arms of Tew as "Argent a chevron gules between three pierced mullets sable," with the crest "an arm embowed holding a spear." The arms are the same as those of the gravestone.

Papworth credits these arms (without the crest) to "Davie, Delawey, Devie or Dewy" of Creedy, co. Devon, a Baronetcy of 1846, but Burke gives these arms with both the chevron and mullets gules, and Fox-Davies gives them with the chevron sable. Papworth also credits the arms to Davie of Durham, but Burke gives the chevron as sable and the mullets as unpierced.

An examination of Guillim, Kimber and Johnson, Edmondson, Burke, and others, shows a considerable discrepancy in the blazon of the arms of Davie. Kimber and Johnson's *Baronetage*, 1771, derives the descent of the family and the etymology of the name from De la Way, successively through Dewy and De Vie to Davie. Dr. Bowditch suggests that if this etymology is correct the surname of this family of Tew may be a variant from Dewy through Dew, and if this is so, these Tew arms may be a derivative from the De la Wey arms.

GIBBS



Armorial tombstones mark the graves of Robert Gibbs of Providence, 1769, and of his wife, Amey, 1757. The arms are "Argent three battle axes erect (palewise) in fesse sable," with the crest "three broken tilting spears, points uppermost, one palewise and two in saltire or, enfiled with a chaplet argent and

sable." The colors are not shown on the stones, but are taken from the *Visitation of Warwickshire*, (*Harl. Soc. Pub.* XII:212). The tilting spears are inverted with points downward in the visitation record, and the battle axes are "2, 1" instead of in fesse, as they appear on the stones and in Kent's *Heraldry* of 1716.

The ancestry of Robert Gibbs of Providence can be traced with certainty from Sir Henry Gibbs of Honington in Warwick, and silver bearing the Gibbs arms was handed down in the family, (Cf. *Her. Jour.* III:166, *N. E. H. & G. Register*, XIX:208, and *Memoir of the Gibbs Family*, Phila. 1879). Two pieces of this silver, now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, are illustrated in C. Louise Avery's *American Silver*, pages 110 and 111. On these pieces the battle axes are arranged "2, 1." Notwithstanding the writings of the heraldic purists, the fact remains that armigerous persons often were not at all particular about such heraldic details as the arrangement of the charges.

Edmondson reversed the tinctures and later writers have followed Edmondson.

A plate and a half dozen spoons bearing the Gibbs crest, formerly the property of Robert Gibbs of Providence, are now owned by Mr. William Davis Miller.

BERNON

An armorial seal was used by Gabriel Bernon of Providence in 1689 on a document now in the archives of the Rhode Island Historical Society, (*Bernon Papers*, p. 2). The device is a chevron, with in chief a crescent between two mullets and in base a bear passant. No colors are given.

M. H. Beauchet-Filleau (in his *Dict. Hist. et Geneal. des Fam. du Poitou*, 1891) blazons the arms of Bernon of La Rochelle as "Azure a chevron argent in chief a crescent of the second between two mullets or, in base a bear passant of the last."



Gabriel Bernon came from La Rochelle, France, and his ancestry is traced to André Bernon, who married Catherine Du Bouché in 1545. (*Huguenot Ancestry*, anonymous, by Elisha Dyer, with illustration of the Bernon arms with rather uncertain tinctures; also *R. I. Hist. Tracts*, V:111). Variant and probably erroneous tinctures are given in a nineteenth century copy (now in R. I. H. S.) of an eighteenth century Crawford genealogy. In this document the bear passant has become a sheep couchant regardant, which appears also as the crest.

All of the publications of the Rhode Island Historical Society are out of print, except the following:

Rhode Island Land Evidence, vol. I, 1920.....	\$7.50
Rhode Island Privateers in King George's War, 1926.....	5.00
Rhode Island Historical Society Collections, vol. XX, No. 4, (Oct. 1927).....	1.00